The Pyongyang Times

No. 21 (499) SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1974 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

WARM WELCOME TO THE GOODWILL MISSION OF THE SENEGALESE PEOPLE

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shakes hands with President Leopold Sedar Senghor

President Leopold Sedar Senghor Pays a State Visit to Our Country

His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, paid a state visit to our country from May 13 to 16 at the invitation of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Arrival in Pyongyang

His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, and his wife and entourage arrived in Pyongyang on May 13.

The streets of Pyongyang, the capital city, were decorated in welcome attire to meet the guests. A large number of working people, youth and students in the capital gathered along the route and at the airport with flags of two countries, bundles of flowers and beautiful toy balloons in their hands to express warm feeling of friendship towards the Senegalese people.

Put in place of honour among thousands of welcomers at the airport were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and a portrait of President Leopold Sedar Senghor, the outstanding leader of the Senegalese people and an intimate friend of our people. Seen on both sides of the portraits were placards with slogans: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people!" and "Long live His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal!"

Floating high above the airport were big balloons from which were suspended the streamers reading "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor!" and the national flags of the two countries. Fluttering on the poles were flags of the two countries, symbolic of friendship and unity between the Korean and Senegalese peoples.

Put up among the welcoming crowds were placards bearing the words: "Warm welcome to the goodwill mission of the Senegalese people!" "Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Senegalese peoples!" "Let us strengthen the unity of the third world peoples!" "Long live the friendship and solidarity among the peoples of the third world!" and "Long live the friendship and solidarity among the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples!"

Faces of the welcomers were filled with the feeling of firm solidarity and friendship and the feeling of gratitude towards the Senegalese people who express active support to and solidarity with our people's righteous struggle.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, came out to the airport before arrival of the guests.

Present there were Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk and his wife; Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Choe Jae U and Chong Jun Gi; chairmen of committees and ministers of the Administration Council; responsible functionaries of working people's organizations and government organs in Pyongyang, generals of the Korean People's Army, responsible men in the fields of science, education, culture, art and the press.

Diplomatic envoys of foreign countries in Pyongyang were on hand.

At 11:30 a.m. the special plane carrying the guests touched down.

The military band played welcome music and the crowds enthusiastically welcomed the goodwill mission of the Senegalese people, shouting *manse* all at once.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and exchanged greetings with his entourage.

Arriving here together with His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and his wife were: Minister of Foreign Affairs Assane Seck and his wife, Aly Dioum and his wife, Andre Coulbary, Cheikh Leye, Ahmeth Fall, Birane Wane, Aristide Mensah, Pierre Kama, Ibrahima Sy, Jean Pierre N'diaye and others.

Little boys and girls presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and suite.

A grand function was held at the airport in welcome of His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal.

The national anthem of Senegal and the Patriotic Song of our country were played and a 21-gun salute was fired.

In company with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and entourage exchanged greetings with cadres of our country and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang who turned out there.

As the shouts of *manse* burst out and beautiful balloons went up high above the sky, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor got in a car and headed for the city.

Preceded by the open car carrying the leader and His Excellency President, the motorcade of the guests glided past the welcomers. Hundreds of thousands of welcomers who set store by the friendship and solidarity between Korean and Senegalese peoples and the militant unity of the peoples of the third world shouted *manse* at the top of their voices and exclaimed "Welcome!" "Friendship!" and "Solidarity!" At the same time, they sang and danced in welcome of the guests.

The Senegalese guests headed for the guest house, making their way through a sea of flowers waved by the welcomers.

Courtesy and Return Calls

His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, and his wife on a state visit to our country paid a courtesy call on the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, and his wife on the afternoon of May 13.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife paid a return call on His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and his wife on the morning of May 14.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk on the occasions with His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor in an atmosphere overflowing with the feeling of militant amity and warm friendship.

Welcome Banquet

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, hosted a grand banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on the evening of May 13 in honour of His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and his wife on a state visit to our country.

Invited to the banquet were President Leopold Sedar Senghor, his wife and entourage.

Cadres of our country attended there.

Also invited were the foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a welcome speech.

President Leopold Sedar Senghor spoke next.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere brimful of militant friendship.

The artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe gave a performance at the banquet.

Talks

Talks were held in Pyongyang on May 14 between Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal.

At the talks views were exchanged on further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on problems of common concern.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Visit to Nampo City, Welcome Mass Rally

His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and his wife and company went to Nampo on the 15th.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife accompanied them.

That day the port city Nampo was garbed in festive attire and abustle with more than 100,000 welcomers from early morning to meet the goodwill mission of the Senegalese people.

The car carrying the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor reached the entrance to the Pyongnam-son street. At the moment, a wave of flowers surged and cheers of *manse* shook the sky and earth and the hearts of the welcoming multitudes throbbed with joy and emotions. Thousands of balloons were released, unfolding a beautiful scene in the azure sky above the port city.

Amid the resounding welcome music, women workers came forward and presented bunches of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and to His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor, the outstanding leader of the Senegalese people.

The welcoming crowds who lined up along the 6-km long route enthusiastically welcomed the distinguished guests of Senegal, shouting slogans at the pitch of their voices, raising thunderous cheers and performing dances.

On the same day a grand Nampo mass rally welcoming President Leopold Sedar Senghor was held at the Nampo City Stadium.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife attended the rally.

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The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Gifts to State of Malta

A ceremony for conveying gifts from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the State of Malta was held in Valotta, the capital of Malta, on April 15 with a large attendance, according to a report from Valotta.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Dominic Mintoff, Premier of the State of Malta.

Present at the ceremony were the Minister of Industry, Trade, Agriculture and Tourism of Malta, the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare of Malta and many other officials of the government and members of the parliament and responsible officials of industrial establishments.

Li Min Su, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Malta, conveyed the gifts from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the State of Malta amid warm applause of the entire attendants.

Ambassador Li Min Su and the Minister of Industry, Trade, Agriculture and Tourism of Malta, spoke at the ceremony.

Saying that he had the honour of receiving the gifts from Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the State of Malta, the Minister of Industry, Trade, Agriculture and Tourism pointed out:

It is of greater significance to hold the ceremony for conveying the gifts today when the birthday of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is being celebrated.

Noting that Korea's reunification question should be settled not by means of war, but by peaceful means and by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, without interference of outside forces, he stressed:

The Maltese people support the proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

After the ceremony the attendants of the meeting had a look at the gifts.

The Maltese Minister of Industry, Trade, Agriculture and Tourism hosted a banquet that evening in connection with the ceremony for conveying the gifts. (KCNA)

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to **Savang Vatthana**, King of the Kingdom of Laos, Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the National Coalition Political Council of Laos, and Prince **Souvanna Phouma**, Premier of the Provisional National Union Government of Laos, on the foundation of the National Coalition Political Council and the Provisional National Union Government in Laos.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Leopold Sedar Senghor**, President of the Republic of Senegal, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of its independence.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu** in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon his election as President of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

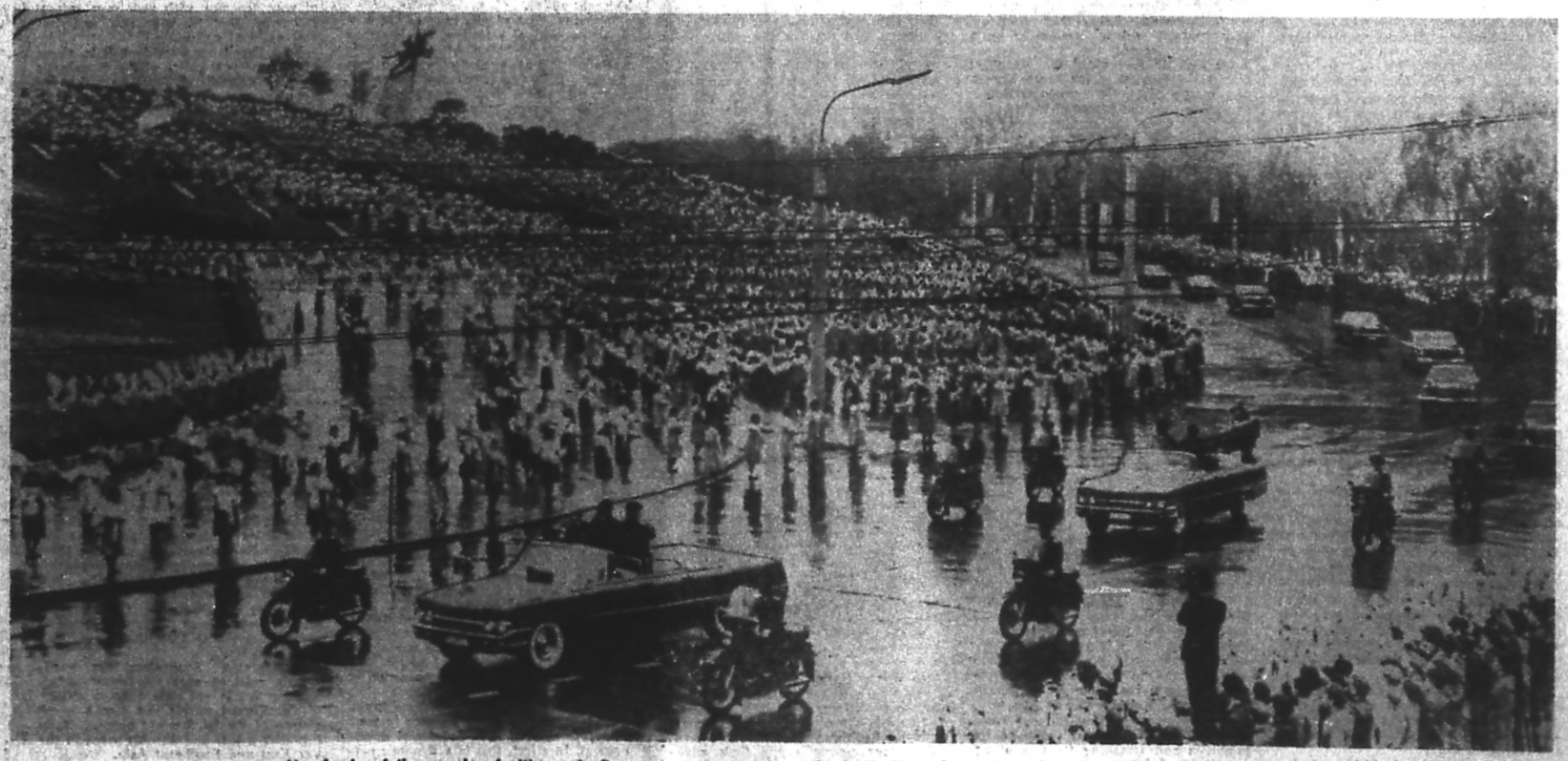
✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Comrade **Pal Losonczi**, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Jeno Fork**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the HPR, in reply to their message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from **U Ne Win** in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon his election as President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from **Margrethe the Second**, Queen of the Kingdom of Denmark, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the national day of Denmark.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from **Savang Vatthana**, King of the Kingdom of Laos, in reply to his message of greetings sent in connection with the establishment of the National Coalition Political Council and the Provisional National Union Government in Laos.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, received a message from Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the National Coalition Political Council of Laos, in reply to their message of greetings sent in connection with the establishment of the NCPC and the PNUG in Laos.



Hundreds of thousands of citizens in Pyongyang are out to enthusiastically welcome President Leopold Sedar Senghor

Talks are held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and President Leopold Sedar Senghor of the Republic of Senegal

Today the Peoples of the Third World Countries Constitute a Big Motive Force Advancing the History of Mankind, as a Great Revolutionary Force of Our Times

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

at the Banquet Given by Him in Honour of Senegalese President and His Wife

Esteemed Your Excellency Mr. President Leopold Sedar Senghor and Madame,

Esteemed guests from Senegal,

Dear comrades and friends,

Today it gives us great pleasure to get together like this with Your Excellency Mr. Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, and other guests from Senegal who have come from far-off Africa.

First of all I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and in my own, warmly welcome the visit to our country by Your Excellency Mr. President Senghor, a prominent political figure in Africa and our intimate friend, and his entourage.

We also convey the warm greetings of the Korean people, through you, to the friendly Senegalese people.

The current visit to our country by Your Excellency Mr President Senghor, as an event of epochal significance in developing the friendly relations between our two countries, vividly shows that the friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the African peoples are expanding and strengthening with each passing day.

The Asian and African peoples have the similar past in which they were subjected to exploitation and maltreatment under the yoke of imperialists and today they have the common goals of struggle for creating a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Africa, once called a colonial continent, is now turning into a new continent bright with the light of freedom and liberation and, together with Asia and Latin America, has become a powerful existence of the third world.

Both Korea and Senegal belong to the new-emerging forces in Asia and Africa.

Our two peoples are fighting hand in hand with the aspiration to build an independent, prosperous and new society.

Under the leadership of His Excellency Mr. President Senghor, their outstanding leader, the Senegalese people are gaining fine successes in their work to build an independent national economy, pushing forward the "Senegalization" of the economy and develop national culture after the independence of the country.

In the fields of foreign relations, the Republic of Senegal is pursuing a policy of non-alignment, actively struggling for the complete liberation and unity of Africa and supporting and encouraging the liberation struggle of the peoples of various countries with all sincerity.

We heartily rejoice over all the successes made by the Senegalese people in the struggle to consolidate national independence and build a new society and fervently wish them greater successes in their future struggle.

Today in Africa the last life-line of colonialism is being cut off thanks to the long-drawn, bloody struggle of the African liberation fighters for freedom and independence.

The Organization of African Unity plays a big role in the struggle to wipe out colonialism in Africa once and for all and achieve the solidarity of the peoples in this region.

We take this opportunity to express our firm solidarity with the struggle of the people of Guinea (Bissau) for the complete liberation of the country, the brave liberation struggle of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania, and the struggle of the peoples of all the new-born independent states of Africa for the independent development of their countries.

Today it is a world trend that imperialism is going to ruin and that the peoples are taking the road of liberation and independence, a trend which no force can check.

The imperialists are trying desperately to save their destiny already at stake; but by so doing they are only hastening their ruin by themselves.

In Asia, too, the US imperialists have committed barbarous colonial wars against the Korean people and the Indo-Chinese peoples, but they have got no more than shameful defeats therefrom.

Even now, the US imperialists, while obstinately manoeuvring to perpetuate the division of Korea and maintain their colonial ruling system in south Korea, are egging the south Korean authorities on to commit the diabolical fascist suppression of the south Korean people who demand the democratization of society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country; but this, too, will bring no other results than their accelerated destruction.

Under the leadership of our Party our people have accomplished the socialist revolution and realized socialist industrialization and thereby turned the northern half of the Republic into an impregnable anti-imperialist revolutionary base; and on the basis of these brilliant successes, they are now effecting an unprecedented new upsurge in the grand socialist construction and vigorously fighting for the reunification of the country.

The present visit to our country by His Excellency Mr. President Leopold Sedar Senghor gives a great encouragement and support to the revolutionary cause of our people.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep thanks to the Government and people of the Republic of Senegal for their active support to our people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland at the United Nations and other international areas.

Today the peoples of the third world countries constitute a big motive force advancing the history of mankind, as a great revolutionary force of our times.

The militant solidarity and close bonds of the peoples of the third world, which accounts for an overwhelming majority of the world population and which is possessed of a vast territory and inexhaustible natural resources, constitute an invincible force tremendously strengthening the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world, exacerbating the general crisis of imperialism and smashing its acts of aggression and intervention.

The peoples of all countries, big and small, in Asia, Africa and Latin America have experienced through their actual life the truth that in order to consolidate their already-won political independence and get rid of backwardness and poverty they should build an independent national economy, resolutely fighting against imperialism and old and new colonialism in firm unity, irrespective of ideologies and ideals, religious beliefs and systems.

The imperialists are clamouring as if the third world could not live without their aid. But the reality is quite the opposite: they themselves cannot survive without relying on the natural resources of the third world. The time has already passed when the imperialists could bargain about and decide upon the destiny of the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Now the peoples of the third world countries are intensifying their struggle to destroy the economic foothold of the imperialist monopolies and regain the natural resources of their countries not only for defending political sovereignty but also for winning economic independence, and are gaining great victories in this struggle.

If the third world peoples take back their rich natural resources from the imperialists and develop and utilize them, supporting and cooperating with each other, they will be able to build rich and strong, constantly prospering and developing, new Asia, new Africa and new Latin America faster and better.

Since they have similar past positions and the same goals of the present struggle, the Asian and African nations can deeply understand and sympathize with each other and, indeed, closely cooperate on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

The Korean people will, in the future, wage a common struggle against all acts of aggression and intervention of the imperialists and colonialists, firmly hand in hand with the third world peoples, and will actively support and encourage their revolutionary struggle with might and main.

The Korean people and the Senegalese people have established close ties of friendship through the common cause, and this friendship is further efflorescing and developing as the days go by.

The Korean people are very happy to have such a friendly Senegalese people as their close friend on the African continent.

We are convinced that the present visit of His Excellency Mr. President Senghor to our country will bear fine fruits.

In conclusion I sincerely wish the Senegalese guests to make themselves at home and spend pleasant and fruitful days during their stay in our country and propose a toast:

to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Senegalese people,

to the unity of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the progressive peoples the world over,

to the health of esteemed His Excellency Mr. President Leopold Sedar Senghor and Madame,

to the health of the Senegalese guests,

to the health of the diplomatic envoys of various countries and their wives,

and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

On the Basis of the Great Juche Idea of President KIM IL SUNG the Korean People Have Built Modern Industry and Won Brilliant Victory in the Internal and External Fields

Speech of President LEOPOLD SEDAR SENGHOR

at the Banquet Given by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG in Honour of Senegalese President and His Wife

Mr. President,

I would first like to tell you that we, my wife, the delegation accompanying me and myself, have been touched by the warm welcome which the Workers' Party of Korea, your Government and the valiant Korean people accorded us upon our arrival in your beautiful country. We are also moved by the so amicable speech which you have made just now and which, in actuality, you have addressed to the entire Senegalese people.

Permit me to express you sincere thanks for this.

This token of friendship never surprises us. Far from being a casual consequence, this is a vivid reflex of the relations of fraternal friendship existing between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Senegal, because I think I found between our two peoples and our two policies certain affinities.

Besides your illustrious personality, there are three facts that moved me in the Korean reality: your advance along the road of socialism, your economic and social development and, finally, the spirit of peace and cooperation that marks your external policy.

There is, first of all, your advance along the road of socialism, the keystone of your internal policy. After the historic national liberation struggle which you guided with courage and sagacity, you organized your people to recover their sovereignty and restore them as a nation.

Today, the Korean people, under your leadership, are building a socialist society. In this, radical changes take place every day in the life of your nation, guided by the Workers' Party of Korea which you founded yourself on October 10, 1945.

After this memorable event, you have never ceased pursuing an independent revolutionary line in reliance upon people's power. Thus, the democratic reforms enforced under your guidance awakened the Koreans to full consciousness of their responsibility.

In this activity, you have been guided by constant attachment to the value of Korean civilization. **You understood very early the necessity for all the peoples of the third world to achieve their national independence capable of freely elaborating their future.**

It is true that the European socialist thinkers gave very much help to us in elaborating our national ideology.

But, we should reconsider, if not revise, their ideas to adapt them to our national realities. Our socialism must be a creation, more exactly, an auto-creation of concrete man by ideal man.

As you noted in your New Year Address on January 1, 1974, I would like to attach significance to your "struggle against obsolete ideas".

To take this position, which admirably responds to the will of Senegal to "think and act by ourselves and for ourselves" is, for the Koreans and the Senegalese, a supplementary reason for cooperation in the great international socialist family.

The second fact that moved me is the emphasis which you lay on man in your plan for the economic and social development. In effect, this is a dynamic network of horizontal solidarity, as you preconize, between the urban and rural working people ascribable to the harmonious integration of the industrial achievements in the people's efforts.

You said to your people on January 1:

"We will mark this year the tenth anniversary of the publication of the 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country'. In accordance with the line laid down in the theses, this year we should effect a new upsurge in the rural technical revolution by strengthening in every way the support of towns to the countryside and the assistance of industry to agriculture and by giving active, nationwide help to the countryside."

This effort made by your Government to improve the working conditions of the Korean workers and peasants is redoubled by a consistent educational policy for rearing the Koreans as integral men.

In this field, too, you should rejoice over the sure victory won in establishing the revolutionary habit of study, that is, as you correctly said, **"studying while working, working while studying"** throughout the country.

Along with this, as in all other fields, you have built a modern industry on the basis of your great Juche idea which demands rapid and continued development of your economy with your own natural resources, that is, your raw materials and national cadres.

Your Excellency President, it is, above all, the external policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on which you put your seal after enabling the Korean people to win brilliant victory in the field of internal affairs under your wise leadership.

By founding the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on April 25, 1932, as the modern history of your country shows, you made it possible to defend the gains of your heroic struggle and safeguard the successes of your people.

Whenever circumstances were created, you paid deep concern to dialogue for peace, reconciliation and solidarity among the peoples.

You have spared no efforts for the rapprochement between the north and south of Korea, the two parts, on the basis of the 5,000 year long history adorned with brilliant civilization.

You have rightly said:

"We have maintained and still maintain that the question of Korean reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves independently and by peaceful means on democratic principles without interference of any outside forces."

The progress on this road fully accords with such desire, because the North-South Joint Statement, the political programme of tremendous significance, reflects in its contents and goal the three principles, independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, laid down by you in person. At the same time, the North-South Co-ordination Commission, a joint permanent organ of the dialogue, was formed and already started its work.

Therefore, we Senegalese are particularly rejoiced over this development, because this is not only a great victory of the Korean people but also a great victory of the third world peoples aspiring after a just and durable peace in the Far East and Southeast Asia.

In the international field, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made efforts all along to cement rapprochement among the peoples and solidarity among the nations. At the United Nations Organization and the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries where the representatives of the Korean people were in the corridor, they consistently struggle for the freedom of the people of each country and their right to national self-determination and for the elimination of all forms of racism and imperialism.

This road, we believe, is the road the third world, especially Senegal, should choose to achieve her development and cope with the egoism of the big powers and the policy of the industrially developed countries which try to continuously plunder our raw materials as they want.

In this respect, the world energy crisis reminds the industrially developed countries that if the third world is the habitual theatre of contradictions which shook the big powers, today our countries can hold a big portion in the world economy.

Your Excellency President, as for the cooperation between Korea and Senegal, we stress here that our policies are convergent and complementary.

As for our experience in socialism, we Black Africans read and read the works of the founders of socialism, basing ourselves on our national realities.

In our policy for economic and social development, we put the people in the first and last place of the socialist and democratic planning, as the important means and supreme goal for our development.

To be more concrete, we nationalized 95 per cent of the land and distributed it to the peasants for their use. And we are gradually introducing modern agricultural technique, directing over 80 per cent of the research budget to agriculture.

This means that we are striving to make science and industry serve the development of the rural masses.

Like you, we also concentrate our efforts on the training of cadres and full employment in the field of industry.

And our external policy is based on the dialogue and negotiation.

Of course, there is no other way than to wage an armed struggle against the enemies refusing dialogue, as the African resistance movements do.

Your Excellency President,

You may realize why I am happy, together with my wife and the members of my delegation, in your beautiful country.

We now hope, for our commonness, to develop the cooperation already started between our two countries which want to struggle for democracy and the establishment of pan-human civilization to which the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Senegal will jointly contribute.

Messieurs Ministers,

Messieurs Ambassadors,

Mesdames and Messieurs,

Dear friends,

I propose a toast:

to the health of respected His Excellency Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to the success of his policies,

to the health of Madame President,

to the prosperity and happiness of the friendly Korean people,

to the cooperation between Korea and Senegal

and to the solidarity among the third world countries.

Nampo mass rally held in honour of President Leopold Sedar Senghor

President Leopold Sedar Senghor Pays a State Visit to Our Country

(Continued from Page 1)

Set up with due respect in the centre of the stadium packed with working people and students and pupils in the city were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and a portrait of His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor, the outstanding leader of the Senegalese people.

At 10:30, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor, the outstanding leader of the Senegalese people, appeared at the platform of the meeting place to the loud strains of the welcome music.

At the moment, the crowds sent up rousing cheers to enthusiastically welcome the leader and His Excellency President, with the slogans "Warm welcome to the goodwill mission of the Senegalese people!" and "Warm welcome to His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor!" appearing in succession on the background of the meeting place.

Lovely children presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to the leader and His Excellency President.

The platform was also taken by His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor's wife and suite members.

In the platform party were cadres of our country.

The rally was declared open with the playing of the national anthem of Senegal and the Patriotic Song of our country. Comrade Chong Dong Ik, Chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, made a welcome speech.

Chairman Chong Dong Ik then presented a silk banner in the name of the rally to His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor.

His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, addressed the rally amid the warm welcome of its attendants.

When His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor came back to his seat after concluding his speech, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with him and warmly hugged him.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor raised high their interlocked hands as a sign of the firm friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Senegalese peoples. At this moment, cheers went up with greater enthusiasm at the meeting place, while a sea of flowers rippled and the letters "Long live the friendship and solidarity among the peoples of the third world!" were formed on the background.

The mass rally closed with the playing of the Patriotic Song of our country and the national anthem of Senegal.

On the same day His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and his party saw the mass display "South Pyongan Province Prospers under the Benevolent Sunshine" performed at the Nampo Stadium by students and pupils in the city.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife saw the mass display together with the guests.

That day the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee gave a banquet in Nampo for His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and his wife.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was present there together with his wife.

Present at the banquet were the Senegalese President's entourage and our country's cadres.

Chairman Chong Dong Ik of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee delivered a welcome speech at the banquet.

He was followed by President Leopold Sedar Senghor.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with the feeling of militant friendship.

Art Performances and Inspection

The revolutionary opera "Song of Mt. Kumgang-san" was performed by the Pyongyang Art Troupe at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the 14th in honour of His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and his wife.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife saw the performance together with the guests.

President of Senegal, his wife and his suite saw it. Many cadres of our country were also present there.

When the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in company with His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor, appeared in the box, the whole audience enthusiastically welcomed them with tumultuous cheers of *"manse! manse!"* and stormy applause rocking the theatre.

The art performance proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing throughout with the feeling of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

When the performance was over, President Leopold Sedar Senghor stepped onto the stage with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid the deafening cheers of *"manse!"* shaking the hall and conveyed a basket of flowers to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for the camera with them.

During their stay, His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and his party inspected the Central Exhibition of Industry and Agriculture, the National Economy Institute and the Korean Art Gallery and saw the art performance staged by art circle members of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace after looking round the Palace.

The wife of President Leopold Sedar Senghor visited the Pyongyang September 15 Week Nursery.

Banquet

His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and his wife arranged a grand banquet on the evening of May 15 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife were invited to the banquet.

Also invited there were cadres of our country and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang.

President Leopold Sedar Senghor's party attended the banquet.

When the leader, conducted by the Senegalese President, entered the banquet hall amid the welcome music, the attendants warmly greeted them with prolonged, loud applause.

The Patriotic Song of our country and the national anthem of Senegal were played at the banquet.

Speeches were made at the banquet by President Leopold Sedar Senghor and the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with the feeling of militant friendship.

A performance was given by artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe at the banquet.

Agreements Signed

The Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation, Trade Agreement and Agreement on Cultural Cooperation were concluded between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Senegal in Pyongyang on the 16th.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, attended the signing ceremony.

The agreements were signed by Vice-Premier Choe Jae U on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and by Foreign Minister Assane Seck on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Senegal.

Departure from Pyongyang

His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and his wife left Pyongyang by special plane on the 16th after successfully winding up the itinerary of their visit to our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and his wife gave a warm send-off to His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and his wife at the airport.

At the airport a grand farewell function was held in honour of His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor exchanged a firm handshake and embraced each other warmly.

The guests exchanged farewell greetings with cadres of our country and diplomatic envoys of foreign countries in Pyongyang who came out to see them off.

At 3 p.m. the special plane carrying the guests took off in an atmosphere filled with the warm feelings of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

The visit to our country by His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, marked a great event in the life of the Korean and Senegalese peoples bound by the close bonds of friendship.

His visit to our country marked a milestone in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Senegal who go firmly hand in hand for the common cause of independent progress and prosperity of the countries under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

It contributed to strengthening the unity of the third world people who are forcefully pushing forward the wheel of history, dealing successive blows at the old forces of imperialism and colonialism under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

A joint communique between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Senegal was published in Pyongyang on May 16. The joint communique reads:

JOINT COMMUNIQUE BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND THE REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

Upon the invitation of His Excellency Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, paid a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between May 13 and 16, 1974.

During their stay in the DPRK, His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and his entourage inspected educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and South Pyongan Province and were accorded warm welcome and hospitality by the Korean people everywhere they went.

This welcome and hospitality is a token of the profound respect and deep friendly feelings of the Korean people for His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and the Senegalese people.

During the visit talks were held between President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President Leopold Sedar Senghor of the Republic of Senegal.

The talks were attended from the Korean side by Pak Sung Chul and Choe Jae U, Vice-Premiers of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade; Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Li In Chun, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry; and Hwang Chol Su, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Senegal.

Present there on the Senegalese side were Assane Seck, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Senegal; Ambassador Aly Dioum; Ambassador Andre Coulbary; Ambassador Cheikh Leye; Pierre Kama, Director of Foreign Trade; Ibrahima Sy, Chief of the Asian Division of the Foreign Ministry.

At the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding, views were exchanged on further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Senegal and international questions of common concern and a consensus of views was reached on the questions discussed.

At the talks the Korean side explained the achievements made in the socialist revolution and construction and informed the other side of the grave situation created in Korea owing to the manoeuvres to perpetuate national split and provoke a new war committed by the south Korean rulers at the instigation of US imperialism and of the stand and proposals of the Government of the Republic for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The Senegalese side highly praised the Korean people who have converted their once backward country into a developed socialist industrial state with a powerful independent national economy, brilliant national culture and mighty self-defence capacity, in a short period by successfully embodying the Juche idea in all fields under the leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved leader, and wished them greater successes in their grand struggle of construction to fulfil the huge tasks of the Six-Year Plan earlier than schedule and occupy a new, high eminence of socialism.

The Senegalese side fully supported the fair and reasonable proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, especially, the five-point proposition of national reunification laid down on June 23, 1973 and the line of national reunification clarified once again on March 4, 1974 by President Kim Il Sung.

It also fully supported the new proposals advanced by the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK on March 25 to create prerequisites for the removal of the tension in Korea and the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and expressed full support and solidarity for the just struggle of the Korean people to force the US troops to withdraw from south Korea and reunify the fatherland independently and peacefully by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, without any interference of outside forces.

The Senegalese side explained the efforts of the Senegalese people in the struggle for the clearance of the consequences of the imperialist colonial rule, the consolidation of the national independence and the prosperity and development of the country, particularly, for the "Senegalization" of the economy and cadres and informed the other side of the external policies of the Government of the Republic of Senegal for peace, mutual respect among countries and the consolidation of African unity.

The Korean side highly appreciated the successes registered by the Senegalese people under the guidance of His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor, their outstanding leader, in the struggle for destroying the political and economic foothold of foreign imperialists and developing the national economy and national culture and wished the Senegalese people greater successes in the fulfilment of the new Four-Year Plan for the consolidation of the national independence and for the prosperity and development of the country.

The Korean side expressed full support and solidarity for the Government and people of the Republic of Senegal in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the complete liberation and unity of Africa and for defence of world peace.

Both sides appraised our era today as an era of historical turn in which imperialism continues downhill and the peoples of the third world countries oppressed and humiliated in the past are appearing on the international scene as its master.

The peoples of the third world countries have become a great driving force advancing human history, being a great revolutionary force at the present times.

The Asian, African and Latin-American peoples, tightly holding their destiny in their hands, have valiantly risen in the sacred liberation struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and are vigorously advancing along the road of independence and sovereignty to defend the gains of revolution.

The militant unity and close bonds of the peoples of the third world have turned into an invincible force that immensely increases the anti-imperialist, revolutionary forces of the world, renders the overall crisis of imperialism acute and smashes its manoeuvres of aggression and intervention.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in September last year and the recent Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the problem of fuel and development powerfully demonstrated the resolute stand of the peoples of the third world countries to destroy the economic foothold of the imperialist monopolies, build an independent national economy and protect their natural resources for defending the national sovereignty and achieving economic independence and constituted a heavy blow at the imperialists bent on aggression and intervention, exploitation and plunder.

Both sides expressed the belief that if the peoples of the third world resolutely fight in closer unity they can lead imperialism to final destruction, win complete victory of the national liberation movement and build new, independent, sovereign and prosperous Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania in their liberation struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and actively supported the struggle of the people of Guinea-Bissau and all other African peoples for the consolidation of the national independence.

Both sides highly appreciated the great role played by the Organization of African Unity in strengthening the solidarity and cooperation among the African peoples in the struggle for liquidating all the leftovers of colonialism on this continent, building an independent and sovereign and prospering Africa and defending world peace.

Both sides sternly denounced the US imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and intervention against the Cambodian people and fully supported the firm stand of the Cambodian people to fight to the last and win victory over the US imperialists and the traitorous Lon Nol clique and held that the Cambodian question should be solved by the Cambodian people themselves on the basis of the five-point declaration dated March 23, 1970 of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and the political programme of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

Both sides actively supported the struggle of the Vietnamese people for the correct implementation of the Paris agreement and warmly welcomed the formation of the National Coalition Political Council and the Provisional National Union Government in Laos and expressed support to the struggle of the patriotic Lao people for the strict implementation of the peace agreement.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with all the Arab peoples in the righteous struggle for retaking the Arab territories occupied by the Israeli Zionists, defending the national dignity and restoring the legitimate right of the Palestinian people.

Both sides expressed full support to the struggle of the Latin-American peoples against the imperialists' control and interference and for defence of the sovereignty, territorial waters and natural resources of their countries.

Both sides laid stress on strengthening solidarity with the peoples of all countries of the world in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Both sides manifested satisfaction over the fact that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Senegal are growing in strength and developing day by day through the common struggle against imperialism and manifested the unanimous resolution to further expand and develop these relations in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and in the common interests of the progressive people throughout the world.

Proceeding from this stand, both sides concluded an agreement on economic and technical cooperation, a trade agreement and an agreement on cultural cooperation.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the current state visit of His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea marked a signal occasion in strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Senegalese peoples and has gone a long way toward strengthening the solidarity between the Asian and African peoples.

His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, invited His Excellency Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to pay a state visit to the Republic of Senegal.

His Excellency President Kim Il Sung accepted this invitation with pleasure and it was agreed to fix the date of the visit in future.

Pyongyang, May 16, 1974

Rice Transplanting Begins with a Promise of Good Crops

This year marks the significant tenth anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The rice-transplanting season is now on in our socialist countryside.

In our country paddy farming is the main occupation in agricultural production. So the proper rice-transplanting affects the success in grain production

Our agricultural working people and those who came to help in rice-transplanting, all boundlessly loyal to the leader, plunged into the battle of rice-transplanting with greater enthusiasm, a high sense of responsibility and indomitable will to struggle, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of "speed-up campaign".

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"All the Party members and the working people in the domain of agriculture must scale the grain height of the Six-Year Plan this year without fail by making more strenuous efforts."

Faithful to the teaching of the leader, the agricultural working people all over the country made full preparations for farming from the outset of the year to make marked progress in socialist rural construction and bring about a new innovation in grain production by vigorously stepping up the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Realizing that great reserves for increased grain production are to place farming on a scientific and technical footing, the agricultural working people undertook the land amelioration project on the basis of scientific soil analysis. Particular efforts went into securing strong rice seedlings.

The farmers in various parts of the country produced 316,000 more tons of slaked lime than the same period of last year and 3.64 million more tons of manure than this year's original plan. The manure thus produced was applied to tens of thousands of *chongbo* of paddy and dry fields in a matter of a few months.

Moreover, scientific and technical methods were applied in tending seed-beds to secure seedlings of moderate size.

The whole Party and whole nation channeled vast energies into the promotion of comprehensive mechanization in agriculture as instructed by the leader. The result: the countryside was supplied with a lot of rice-transplanting machines and other farm machines whose amount was 24 times over the corresponding period of last year. And 22,000 more operators of transplanting machines and seedling feeders were trained than last year. This will help much toward mechanization of rice-transplanting, one of the arduous operations in agricultural production, and the scope of mechanization applied in rice-transplanting will be 40 times over last year.

All these achievements were made possible thanks to the leader's revolutionary measures taken for this year's farming and his deep concern shown to our farmers.

Our agricultural working people are now pushing forward rice-transplanting with a determination to gather a bumper harvest this year, too. They are all aflame with a single desire to report as a token of loyalty to the fatherly leader that they have scaled this year the grain height of the Six-Year Plan by thoroughly implementing his teaching.

The transplanting campaign is backed by factory and office workers and other sections of the people who are always ready to carry out unfailingly and unconditionally the revolutionary task set forth by the leader. They are devoting all their wisdom and energy to the inspiring campaign.

Pervading all co-op farms' fields is the feeling of intense loyalty of our agricultural working people and those who came to the rural areas to help in rice-transplanting and modern machines are busily humming.

Now throughout the countryside—in Ohyon Cooperative Farm and other co-op farms in the Yonbaek Plains, co-op farms including Sangha Cooperative Farm in the Namuri Plains and those including Unjong Cooperative Farm in the Yoldusamcholri Plains—a vigorous campaign is going on to plant rice seedlings in a proper time and it will contribute to capturing the grain height of the Six-Year Plan.

Li Chan Sun

Members of the Cholllima Ohyon Cooperative Farm in Yonan county with the title of Guard First Class plunge into the battle of rice transplanting

Traitor Pak Jung Hi Is a Fascist Hangman of Deepest Dye

Thirteen years ago, on May 16, 1961, traitor Pak Jung Hi, a dual lackey of the US and Japanese aggressors, staged a "military coup" and set up the most outrageous military fascist dictatorship in south Korea according to the plan worked out by the US Central Intelligence Agency.

Over the last 13 years since then the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have most faithfully executed the US and Japanese reactionaries' policies of aggression and war, wielding the bayonets put in their hands by their masters.

They left no means untried to obstruct the country's independent and peaceful reunification, the cherished desire of the nation, step up preparations for a new war, sell out the country and the nation to their masters and barbarously suppress the people.

Particularly, their "October revitalization" hoax started in October 1972 added a most ignominious page to the chronicle of their crimes, interwoven with most shameless treacheries and bloodshed.

As already known, traitor Pak Jung Hi proclaimed "extraordinary martial law" in addition to the "state of emergency" and put into action tanks, armoured cars, heavily-armed troops and special agents to arrest people and suppress the freedom of speech.

It was in such an unheard-of terror-ridden atmosphere that the "constitution" was revised and the out-and-out one-man fascist dictatorship and the system for his permanent stay in power were set up.

The "October revitalization" was another frenzied, fascist attempt to break up the north-south dialogue started thanks to the positive efforts of our side, perpetuate the nation's division and gratify his greedy desire for power.

Now in south Korea under the "revitalized system" terrorism and murder are rampant and the people are suffering a great deal in medieval rightlessness and constant horror.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The policy of military fascist dictatorship pursued in south Korea today has assumed unprecedented ferocity and barbarity and has become a prototype of vicious fascist rule by the imperialists over their colonies. The US imperialist aggressors and their puppets, while manufacturing numerous wicked fascist laws, greatly increased their repressive apparatuses, and covered the whole of south Korea with military, police, intelligence and special agent networks, thereby turning it into a living hell of terrorism and murder."

In south Korea today, the "representative democracy based on separation of the three powers" is completely obliterated and what is only left of it is its urgly aspect as a camouflage of one-man fascist dictatorship.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi has made himself a lifelong "Führer", tyrant, getting above the "administrative, legislative and judicial bodies."

This quisling is invested with unlimited powers such as the "right to dissolve the national assembly", "right to nominate one-third of the total number of the national assembly members", "right to appoint and dismiss all judicial officers including the Chief Justice", "right to take emergency measures" and "right to disband political parties".

Deprived of even the "supreme voting right" and the "right to supervise state administration", the "national assembly" has been completely reduced to a "maidservant" for the puppet administration. The "Ministry of Justice" forfeited the "right to appoint judicial officers", "right to decide upon impeachment", "right to decide upon dissolution of political parties", "right to examine violations of the constitution". In other words, it lost its independence which had been maintained perfunctorily.

In south Korea today even the neutral reformist parties, not to mention the parties representing the interests of the working people, are strictly banned. As for conservative opposition parties, they are allowed to exist only to play the role of a "groomsman" for one-man dictatorship.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi cooked up numerous wicked fascist laws with no precedent in history in an effort to keep himself in office indefinitely and maintain the fascist dictatorship. By dint of these countless evil laws he manacles the people who are desirous of democracy. Those who resist him are incarcerated and murdered without mercy.

Draconic colonial laws that were enacted under Japanese imperialist rule and those under the "US military government" are still effective in south Korea. All these laws have been revised for the worse and thousands of new evil laws concocted by the parricide Pak Jung Hi. South Korea has thus become a show window of brutal fascist evil laws hitherto unknown.

The "national security law", "anti-communist law", "special law on punishment of special offenders" and "special measure on national defence" are the worst ever known in the world's annals of legislation.

Alongside these evil laws, there are huge repressive forces serving as a tool for the upkeep of the ferocious fascist dictatorship.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi keeps an army 700,000 strong, "homeland defence reserve forces" embracing 2.5 million and a police force over 50,000 strong, which he mobilizes in the suppression of the people whenever necessary. This means that the armed repressive forces set themselves against the inhabitants at the ratio of more than one to ten.

There are numerous intelligence agents and secret-service detectives.

In addition to its main staff members, the notorious "Central Intelligence Agency" has 370,000 secret agents. And a large number of police detectives and spies associated with them are posted everywhere for all sorts of dastardly crimes—wire tapping, dogging, inspecting, photographing, threat and blackmail, kidnapping, murder and so forth.

Not satisfied with this, traitor Pak Jung Hi places the whole area of south Korea constantly in a state of martial law to repress the people. Moreover, not a single day has passed without "curfew" ever since the Second World War.

As soon as they took power, the Pak Jung Hi cutthroats arrested many innocent people and staged murderous trials—100,000 persons a month, 900 cases a day.

Afterwards, an annual average of over 700,000 patriots and guiltless people were apprehended at random and taken to prisons or execution-grounds.

A mother was imprisoned because of her cry "I can no longer stand hunger". There prevails a terrible situation where no one can dare tell actual facts though students who demanded the freedom of school died in torture rooms, a reporter who reported the truth was terrorized in broad daylight and an opposition politician who made a "policy speech" at the "national assembly" was knocked down senseless in the "Central Intelligence Agency".

For innocent people no protest can be made even if they are arrested without warrant and thrown into jail or put to death. South Korea today is a place where a conviction based on the "evidence" which was obtained through murderous torture and groundless rumor is assured by "law" and the arguments of the hangmen are "legalized".

The Pak Jung Hi fascist thugs now issue murderous, fascist and repressive ordinances "emergency measures" in succession which are unprecedented in history. Under such "emergency measures" they are arresting, imprisoning and murdering at random the youth students and people who demand the democratization of south Korean society and the country's reunification.

Under the name of fictitious cases such as the "case of spy group" and the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" the scoundrels are arresting patriots and youth students and putting them to brutal torture. On the charge of spreading propaganda materials calling for democracy, they nabbed a girl student and then gangraped her, eventually committing the accursed atrocity of killing her without hesitation.

The homicidal Pak Jung Hi clique are, indeed, a pack of unpardonable arch traitors, most atrocious fascist hangmen and human butchers.

South Korea today has turned into a living hell where there is "absence of politics, absence of democracy, absence of the freedom of speech and absence of human rights." It is by no means fortuitous that the public circles of the world stigmatize south Korea as a prison and condemn the homicidal Pak Jung Hi clique as "the worst prison guards."

It is a rule that the harsher the repression becomes the stronger grows the people's struggle against it and that the dictator is destined to perish in the flames of the resistance. This is a stern truth that the history of mankind has shown.

With no desperate efforts can the murderous Pak Jung Hi clique put out the fierce flames of struggle of the south Korean people and escape their doom.

The developments of south Korea predict this convincingly.

Li Jip

The Pak Jung Hi puppet military fascists are intensifying savage suppression against the south Korean people

An Insult of Pak Jung Hi Bandits to African and Arab Peoples

Reports say that recently the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique held "a meeting of the ambassadors in the Middle East" and "a meeting of the ambassadors in the African region" and contrived stratagems on the problems of the "promotion of multilateral diplomacy" and the "economic cooperation with the countries in these areas".

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are faithful hirelings of the US imperialists. They have viciously opposed the Middle East and African peoples and are now trying to crawl into these regions, clamouring about a "policy switchover". This is a crafty manoeuvre which can be made only by the brazen and unscrupulous fellows.

In the past the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique were hostile to the newly independent countries in Africa and the Arab countries and ran riot to oppose the peoples in these areas, hand in glove with the Israeli aggressors.

By standing on the side of Tshombe, they made a mockery of the African people who were opposed to Tshombe and his clique and vilified in every way the struggle of the African people against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination policy.

Nor is this all. They gave positive support to the Zionists in their aggressive war against the Arab people.

They prattled that the just struggle of the Arab and Palestinian peoples is an "aggressive act" and praised to the skies the aggressive act of Israel, describing it as a "just act".

Whenever the Israeli aggressors ignited an aggressive war against the Arab people, they mobilized the reptile propaganda machine and actively vindicated the aggressors. They drew in Israeli military bosses to confer orders upon them and blustered that they would dispatch "volunteers" to aid them. This is a well-known fact.

Even today, the Pak Jung Hi puppet ruffians maintain a close relation with the Israeli aggressors in all spheres of politics, economy and military affairs and stint nothing to support their anti-Arab machination.

But now, the Pak Jung Hi clique are shameless enough to cry for the "improvement of relations" or "economic cooperation" with these countries, feigning innocence as regards such things.

This is preposterous, indeed, and is an intolerable insult to the peoples in these areas.

Why are they trying desperately to worm themselves into these regions? It is because they scheme to undermine the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of these regions and our people, which are consolidating and developing with each passing day, impair the external prestige of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and save the situation in which they are isolated from the world's people and thus secure support to their criminal "two Koreas" plot.

And it is because they aim to tide over the serious economic crisis caused by their treacherous dependent policy by setting foot on these areas under the guise of "economic cooperation" and obtaining raw materials.

All the facts glaringly show how shamelessly the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are trying to put off their doomsday.

The third world people including the African and Arab peoples will never be imposed upon by the deceptive trick of such human scum as the Pak Jung Hi military bandits nor will they tolerate the villains' mean intrigues.

Pak Hae Chon

Our Jugglers Win Special Prize in Total Points at 10th International Jugglery Festival

Our jugglers displayed the honour of Juche Korea by winning special prize in total points at the 10th International Jugglery Festival held recently in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia, according to a report from Karlovy Vary.

In the festival participated in by more than 800 jugglers from 28 countries including our country, our jugglers were awarded one large gold cup for the special prize in total points, one silver cup for the first prize in exploring new, fantastic magic, one gold medal and two certificates of merits for the efforts bent for the development of world jugglery and two certificates of merits for the efforts bent for the festival affairs.

Our jugglers had been placed first at the 9th International Jugglery Festival in 1972.

All the jugglery items they presented this time utterly fascinated and moved the audience. When such jugglery numbers as "the cane magic," "the festival lantern" and "a fruitful year of apples" were performed, the audience enthusiastically acclaimed them, beating time with handclapping and shouting "Korea!" again and again.

(KCNA)

Friendship and Cooperation

DPRK and Peru Establish Trade Relations

A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK headed by its Vice-Minister Kim Ryong Taek paid a visit to Peru from April 11 to 18.

During its visit the delegation met the Acting General Secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Peru and other personages concerned and had talks on the question of developing friendly relations between the two countries and other questions of mutual concern.

At the talks it was agreed between the Governments of the DPRK and Peru to establish trade relations and set their trade missions in Pyongyang and Lima with a common desire to develop friendly relations between the two peoples on the principles of equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit.

Korea-Australia Association of Friendship and Culture Inaugurated

The Korea-Australia Association of Friendship and Culture was inaugurated in Pyongyang on May 6.

Chu Chang Jun, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was elected Chairman of the Association.

Joseph Waters, Chairman of the Australia-DPRK Committee and head of the delegation of the Committee on a visit to our country, and members of the delegation attended the inaugural meeting.

New Zealand-DPRK Association Formed

An inaugural meeting of the New Zealand-the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Association was recently held in Christchurch, New Zealand.

The meeting elected the Committee of the Association. W.E. Wilmott, Professor of Sociology at the Canterbury University in Christchurch, was elected its Chairman, scholar Gordon MacArthur its Vice-Chairman and W. Rosenberg, Assistant Professor of Economy at the Canterbury University, its Secretary.

The Association has it as its aim to promote the bilateral understanding between the DPRK and New Zealand, develop the diplomatic, cultural and trade relations between them and encourage the study of the Korean people's history, culture, economy and social and political activities and support the DPRK Government's proposals for Korean reunification and reunified Korea's admission to the UN.

Korean Culture Week Held in Egypt

A week of culture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened on May 4 at the Egyptian House of Culture for International Cooperation in Cairo under the cosponsorship of the Ministry of Culture of Egypt and the House of Culture of DPRK in Egypt.

In the week of culture, an exhibition of photographs and works of fine art, embroidery and applied art of Korea was open and Korean documentary and feature films were screened every day.

Swedish Mining Machines Exhibition Opens in Pyongyang

An exhibition of Swedish mining machines opened in Pyongyang on May 5.

Present at the opening ceremony were Kim Do Yon, Vice-Chairman of the Korea-Sweden Friendship Association, other personages concerned and working people in the city.

Also on hand were the Councillor of the Royal Embassy of Sweden in Pyongyang and the Vice-Director and technicians of a Swedish company.

(KCNA)

AFRICA: A Powerful Existence of the Third World

Holding Aloft the Banner of Independence

Today the African people are turning out vigorously in the worth-while struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racialism and for achieving freedom and liberation, consolidating already-won national independence and building a new independent society.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Africa, which was once called a colonial continent, is now turning into a new continent bright with the light of liberation and independence, and together with Asia and Latin America, has become a powerful existence of the third world."

Present-day Africa is a mighty revolutionary force which stands directly opposed to imperialism and colonialism.

Hundreds of millions of African people who were subjected to maltreatment and oppression for a long time cast off the noose of subordination and have become masters of their destinies.

In the countries which already won independence the struggle to safeguard national sovereignty and hasten economic construction is briskly afoot. Under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism, independence and self-reliance the people of these countries are boldly carrying out progressive social and economic reforms and successfully building an independent national economy, smashing the subversion and sabotages of the imperialists and their stooges. As for the peoples of the countries which have not yet become independent, they are vigorously waging a righteous armed struggle for freedom and independence, firmly taking their destinies into their hands.

Today African countries are strengthening as never before the unity of action in the struggle against the aggressive provocation, economic exploitation and plunder by imperialism and colonialism and are further promoting mutual economic exchange.

Owing to the resolute struggle of the African people the colonial system of imperialism in this continent is on the verge of total bankruptcy and disintegration.

With revolutionary changes taking place in Africa, the advance of countries of this area to the international arena is getting pronounced. The voice of justice of African countries is raised ever higher in international conferences and international organizations, and it is greatly conducive to the fair settlement of international issues.

A clear proof of this is furnished by the convocation of the 6th special session of the UN General Assembly on the problem of raw materials and their exploitation, which was held from April 9 to May 2 with the attendance of the delegates of more than 100 countries including African countries, the whole process of the session and the documents adopted at the session. No international problem can be correctly solved now, pushing aside the opinion of the African countries. The time has gone never to return when the imperialists could freely oppress and plunder the African people and bargain about and decide on their destiny behind the scenes.

Indeed, Africa today is a powerful existence of the third world together with Asia and Latin America. The struggle of the African people is a link of the grand onward movement of our times in which great independence and self-support overpower subjugation, oppression and submission.

Imperialists and colonialists are now desperately trying to prop up their crumbling colonial ruling system and regain their lost position in this area.

By no ruse, however, can they ever save their fate already sealed or block the anti-imperialist independent advance of the people.

The Korean people are firmly united with the third world's people including the African people for the commonness of their past positions and of their present struggles.

Our people will, in the future, too, as in the past, positively support and encourage with might and main the African people in their struggle for complete liberation of the continent and creation of a new prosperous life.

Brilliant victory is in store for the African people who are dynamically advancing with a firm belief in the justness of their cause.

Chin Bang Hun

Nationalization of Foreign Monopoly Companies

Recently the Revolutionary Command Council of Libya decided to nationalize all the property of the oil company "Shell", an oil monopoly of the Western imperialists in Libya.

Thus, the state-run oil company of Libya is to take over the fixed property and all other possessions of the "Shell".

Of late, the Togolese government nationalized the "Compagnie Togolaise des Mines de Bénin", a foreign monopoly company which had monopolized the exploitation of apatite in Togoland. As a result, the state has come to seize all the shares of this company.

The measures taken by the governments of Libya and Togo manifest the firm fighting determination of the people in the two countries to oppose the plunder by imperialist monopolies and to destroy their economic footholds. These steps also show that to put an end to the economic domination of the imperialists and colonialists the third world countries are inflicting a decisive blow on them.

National Cadres Trained

Somalia and Tanzania are making great efforts to develop education so as to train national cadres.

Recently Somalia adopted a decision to enforce the free compulsory primary school education. Thanks to the governmental measures a radical change has been brought about in the contents of school education. Many textbooks in Somalian language have newly been published. National language is used in training students. In the school year of 1973-1974 students at all levels numbered 103, 600 or more.

Tanzania, too, witnesses rapid progress in national education. The expenditure for education increased six times in recent ten years. Primary and secondary school boys quickly grew in number. Many schools were built in different parts of the country.

The government is active in adults education. Its goal is to abolish illiteracy by the end of 1975. In 1971 alone 840,000 studied at adult schools.

These two countries will make faster progress in national education and have a greater number of national cadres. This will greatly expedite the independent development of the economy and the building of a new society.

Yun Hae Ik

The workers of a textile mill in Sudan strive to produce a large quantity of fabrics

Dakar Port, Senegal

ADVANCING SENEGAL

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"Under the leadership of His Excellency Mr. President Senghor, their outstanding leader, the Senegalese people are gaining fine successes in their work to build an independent national economy, pushing forward the 'Senegalization' of the economy and develop national culture after the independence of the country."

The diligent people of Senegal who gained independence through a protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism have under the leadership of President Leopold Sedar Senghor waged a ceaseless struggle for consolidating national independence, safeguarding the country's sovereignty and developing national economy and national culture.

In the course of their struggle, the Senegalese people nationalized roads, railways and harbours and electric and water service companies formerly held in the hands of colonialists and have incessantly increased the proportion of the shares of their country in the enterprises jointly run with foreign capitalists.

In order to safeguard state sovereignty over the territorial sea of the country and protect the rich marine resources in the coastal waters, the government extended the territorial sea boundaries from 6 to 12 nautical miles in 1970. In 1972 it defined the 110-nautical-mile maritime belts outside the 12-mile extent of territorial waters as the fishing limits. It metes out severe punishment to foreign fishing boats which illegally enter the fishing limits.

Recently the Senegalese government issued a bill on monopolization of film import and distribution by the state and its control of all the cinema houses at home and took positive measures to prevent the influx of decadent foreign films.

Giving great attention to the development of agriculture, the key branch of the country's economy, the Senegalese government endeavours to eliminate the onesidedness in agriculture—exclusive leaning on the production of peanuts which had served the profit-making of the colonialists in the past—and to develop agriculture in a many-sided way.

Big progress has been made in the industrial field, too. Today in Senegal hundreds of factories such as sugar factory, textile mill, shoe factory and soap works have been built. In 1972 the industrial output value occupied 21.6 per cent in the national total.

According to the line of the Senegalese government on "Senegalization in cadre allocation", the talents who were trained in schools at various levels are playing an important role in different fields of the state construction.

All the successes achieved by the Senegalese people constitute a firm basis for the creation of a new life.

We Korean people sincerely rejoice over the Senegalese people's achievements and firmly believe that they will gain greater success in the future.

Song Jong Sik

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